



State of Utah

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For 9:00 a.m. Release

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**UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: MARCH 2011**

Statistics generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., derived from monthly employer and household surveys.

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah's nonfarm wage and salaried job count for March 2011 expanded by 1.6 percent compared against March 2010. This is a 12-month increase of 18,900 jobs, and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,187,400.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions also generated by BLS, registered 7.6 percent. Last March, the state's rate was 8.0 percent, representing a 0.4 percentage-point decline over the past 12 months. Approximately 102,900 Utahns are considered unemployed. The United States unemployment rate, compared to last month, has moved down one-tenth of a point to 8.8 percent.

Economic growth continues in Utah, although still at a slow pace. Most industries have begun to add jobs once again to their payrolls as only three industries—construction, information, and financial activities—are still showing job losses over the past 12 months. Nearly 19,000 jobs have been added back to the Utah economy, making some headway against the roughly 75,000 jobs removed during the recent recession.

The industry with the largest over-the-year percentage growth is natural resources, which includes mining and oil and gas. The industry grew 5.8 percent over the past year, but considering it is a relatively small industry in Utah, that adds up to only around 600 jobs. The increase is seen in the oil and gas sectors in response to the rising price of those commodities over the past year, rising from price levels that had fallen precipitously in 2009 to ones that currently have risen roughly to pre-recession levels—particularly oil. Natural gas prices have risen off the mat but are still below the peak levels seen before the recession. Yet, they have increased enough to once again invigorate the gas industry in the Uintah Basin.

The construction industry's worst days are behind it, but employment levels have yet to make any kind of rebound. Construction is down 800 positions over the past 12 months, but March isn't a robust month for this industry even in good times. Gauging this industry's performance and rebound potential may be better served by waiting until the warm weather returns around April or May.

The manufacturing industry experienced heavy employment losses during the recession, but its current performance shows these losses are in the past. This industry is once again growing in Utah, and the current month's survey suggests an increase of roughly 4,800 new positions over

**Utah Labor Market Indicators**

**March 2011**

**Employment % Change: 1.6%**  
**Employment # Change: 18,900**  
**Unemployment Rate: 7.6%**

**United States**

**Employment Change: 1.0%**  
**Unemployment Rate: 8.9%**

the past year. This survey estimation is probably a bit optimistic, but encouragement should be taken nonetheless that this industry—one of the harder hit industries during the recession—is showing a strong rebound in employment.

The trade and transportation sector measured a year-over gain of 1,900 positions. Wholesale trade jobs grew by 1,000 over the past 12 months and stand at 44,600. Retail trade saw some expansion as employment was up 600 positions over the year. Jobs in the transportation sector have increased by 400 positions.

Financial activities are still being negatively impacted by the recession. These positions are down by 2,000 as both the credit and banking industries are still making adjustments. The real estate arena has also not yet shown signs of recovery.

The professional and business services sector is the most robust industry, adding over 6,000 new jobs over the past year. Employment flowing through temporary help and employment services is a major contributing factor here, as these industries generally see an increase in traffic in the early stages of an economic expansion. But there are also significant employment gains registered in business support services and in the high-paying professional, scientific, and technical area (up 2,200).

The education and healthcare sector remains an employment stalwart, adding 4,100 new jobs over the past 12 months. Population growth and demographic factors are the main drivers of this sector, with minor impact from the overall economy. Both population growth and the down economy have fueled more students to enter the higher education system. Population increase is the main growth mechanism behind the healthcare industry's expansion.

Leisure and hospitality employment is up an encouraging 2,500 jobs over the past year. Ample snowfall this year has been a plus for Utah's ski industry.

BLS estimates government—federal, state, and local—employment as having increased by 1,000 positions over the past 12 months. This increase is largely coming at only one place—state government higher education. This increase is in response to increased enrollments, which are a consequence of the recession. There is generally an inverse relationship between the state of the economy and college enrollments. When the economy goes down, college enrollments go up as people find alternatives to a slow job market by making the most of their resources and entering or returning to college for further education. In the long run, the economy is endowed with an enhanced labor force. This is one of the silver linings to a recession and is worth society's investment.

**\* Utah's April employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, May 19, 2011.**

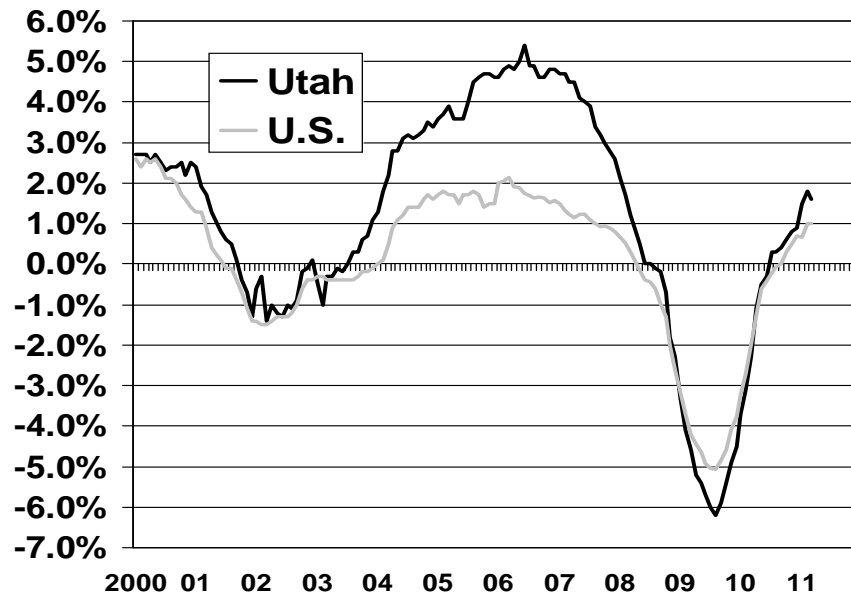
**\* County unemployment rates for March will be posted on or shortly after April 19 at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>**

## Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

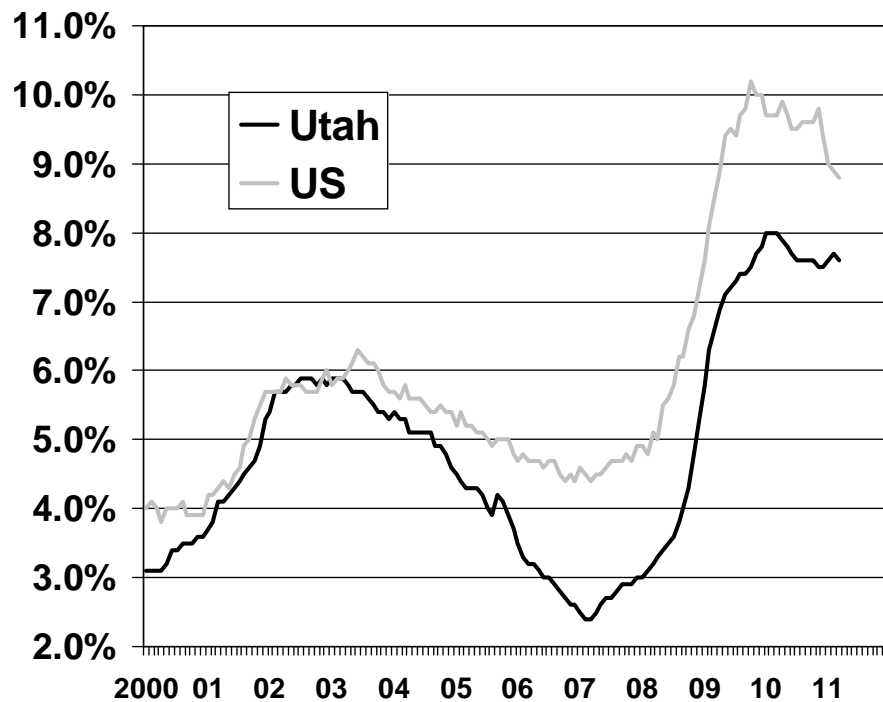
Numbers are in thousands	Mar.(p) 2011	Mar.[r] 2010	Percentage Change	Feb.(r) 2011	Feb.[r] 2010	Percentage Change
<b>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)</b>	<b>1,357.1</b>	<b>1,378.3</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1,356.0</b>	<b>1,378.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Employed	1,254.2	1,268.4	-1.1	1,251.9	1,268.5	-1.3
Unemployed	102.9	109.9	-6.4	104.1	110.3	-5.6
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.0		7.7	8.0	
<b>NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)</b>	<b>1,187.4</b>	<b>1,168.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1,180.0</b>	<b>1,159.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Not seasonally-adjusted						
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>179.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Natural Resources, and Mining	10.5	9.9	5.8	10.6	9.8	7.7
Construction	59.6	60.4	-1.3	58.1	59.3	-2.1
Construction of Buildings	11.0	12.0	-7.8	11.2	12.0	-6.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	9.3	7.8	19.0	8.8	7.4	18.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	39.3	40.6	-3.3	38.1	39.9	-4.5
Manufacturing	114.1	109.3	4.3	112.7	109.3	3.1
Durable Goods	74.3	70.6	5.2	73.4	70.5	4.1
Primary and Fabricated Metals	14.9	14.6	1.8	14.7	14.6	1.0
Computer and Electronic Products	13.7	12.9	6.4	13.6	12.8	5.8
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	10.4	11.1	-6.6	10.5	11.3	-6.6
Non-Durable Goods	39.8	38.7	2.7	39.3	38.8	1.3
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,003.2</b>	<b>987.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>998.6</b>	<b>981.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	227.8	225.9	0.9	226.5	225.0	0.7
Wholesale Trade	44.6	43.6	2.2	43.5	43.4	0.2
Retail Trade	136.3	135.7	0.4	136.1	135.2	0.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	15.5	15.8	-1.7	15.4	15.7	-1.8
Food and Beverage Stores	22.5	22.8	-1.7	22.5	23.0	-2.3
General Merchandise Stores	28.6	28.3	1.1	28.4	28.0	1.4
Transportation and Utilities	47.0	46.6	0.8	46.9	46.4	0.9
Utilities	4.1	4.1	-0.7	4.0	4.0	-0.3
Transportation & Warehousing	42.9	42.5	1.0	42.9	42.4	1.1
Air Transportation	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.4	4.7
Truck Transportation	17.5	16.9	3.3	17.4	16.8	3.4
Information	28.7	29.3	-2.0	28.9	28.9	0.2
Publishing Industries	8.9	9.0	-1.5	9.0	9.0	-0.9
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.2	3.9	-17.7	3.4	3.6	-5.5
Telecommunications	4.6	4.7	-1.2	4.7	4.6	0.4
Internet Service Providers	7.1	6.6	8.3	7.0	6.5	6.8
Financial Activities	66.1	68.1	-3.0	66.8	67.9	-1.5
Finance and Insurance	50.4	51.9	-2.8	51.2	51.8	-1.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15.7	16.2	-3.4	15.6	16.1	-3.1
Professional and Business Services	154.0	147.9	4.1	154.4	145.0	6.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	67.2	65.0	3.5	67.4	64.5	4.5
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	11.9	12.1	-1.8	11.8	11.8	-0.3
Computer Systems Design and Related	15.5	14.7	5.7	15.3	14.7	4.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18.2	18.6	-2.1	18.1	18.5	-1.7
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	68.6	64.3	6.7	68.9	62.0	11.1
Employment Services	20.1	17.8	12.7	19.7	17.2	14.2
Business Support Services	16.1	15.8	2.2	16.4	15.1	9.0
Education and Health Services	160.1	156.0	2.6	159.1	155.3	2.5
Educational Services	38.1	36.3	4.7	37.7	36.0	4.7
Health Services and Social Assistance	122.0	119.7	1.9	121.4	119.3	1.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.6	48.9	3.5	50.0	48.6	2.9
Hospitals	32.2	32.3	-0.4	32.2	32.2	0.0
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	22.5	22.0	2.2	22.4	22.0	1.7
Social Assistance	16.8	16.5	1.8	16.8	16.5	2.1
Leisure and Hospitality	112.3	109.8	2.3	111.0	108.4	2.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18.5	17.5	5.9	18.6	17.4	6.9
Accommodation and Food Services	93.8	92.3	1.6	92.4	91.0	1.5
Accommodation	17.5	18.0	-2.7	17.7	17.8	-0.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	76.3	74.3	2.7	74.7	73.3	2.0
Other Services	33.9	33.6	1.0	33.6	33.2	1.1
Government	218.2	217.2	0.5	218.3	217.4	0.4
Federal Government	36.6	36.2	1.2	36.1	36.3	-0.5
Federal Defense	16.8	16.3	3.2	16.8	16.2	3.4
Other Federal Government	19.8	19.9	-0.5	19.3	20.1	-3.7
State Government	66.0	65.2	1.2	66.0	65.3	1.1
State Schools	38.5	37.8	1.9	38.5	37.5	2.5
Other State Government	27.5	27.5	0.1	27.6	27.8	-0.6
Local Government	115.6	115.8	-0.2	116.1	115.8	0.3
Local Education	67.7	68.0	-0.4	67.8	67.7	0.1
Other Local Government	47.9	47.8	0.2	48.3	48.1	0.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics p = preliminary r = revised April 14, 2011

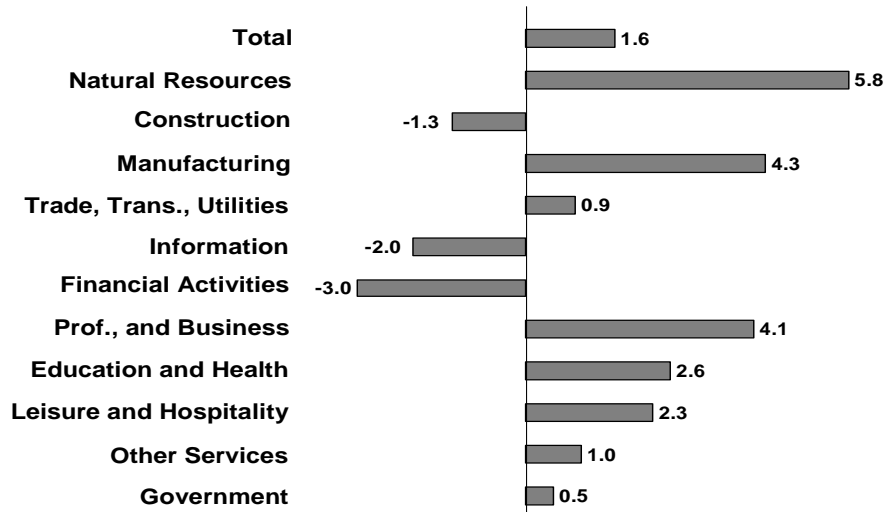
## Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



## Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

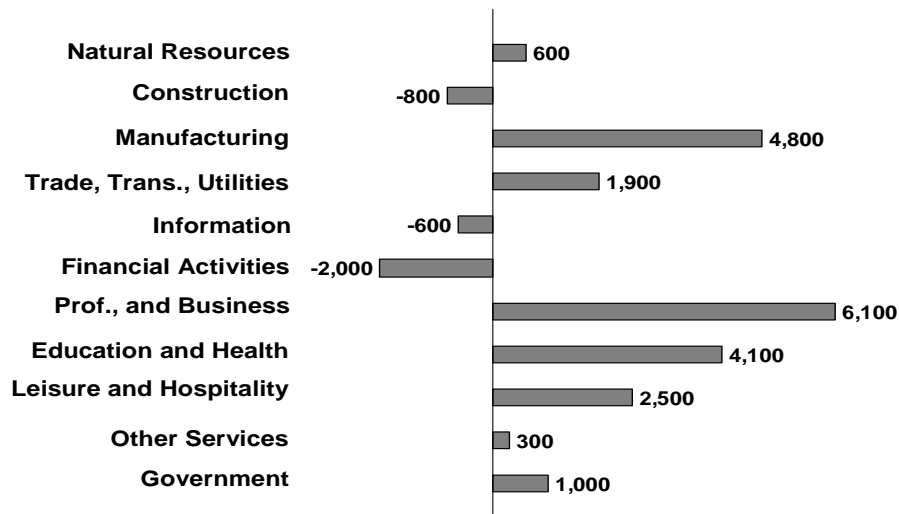


## Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) March 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) March 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	March 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	March 2010 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	February 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	January 2011 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,116	1,982	6.8	2,066	2,043
BOX ELDER	16,529	16,879	-2.1	16,557	16,522
CACHE	49,685	49,144	1.1	49,750	50,235
CARBON	9,516	9,266	2.7	9,462	9,590
DAGGETT	362	373	-2.8	347	345
DAVIS	99,394	97,537	1.9	98,404	98,325
DUCHESNE	7,526	7,126	5.6	7,437	7,346
EMERY	3,654	3,835	-4.7	3,638	3,603
GARFIELD	1,930	1,898	1.7	1,869	1,867
GRAND	4,263	4,213	1.2	3,674	3,510
IRON	14,977	15,096	-0.8	15,083	15,050
JUAB	3,042	3,164	-3.9	2,982	2,961
KANE	2,657	2,658	0.0	2,513	2,494
MILLARD	3,934	3,836	2.6	3,969	3,969
MORGAN	1,792	1,787	0.3	1,767	1,769
PIUTE	275	289	-4.9	269	265
RICH	484	498	-2.8	475	479
SALT LAKE	574,233	565,232	1.6	571,470	570,846
SAN JUAN	4,006	4,029	-0.6	3,849	3,800
SANPETE	6,893	7,054	-2.3	6,830	6,842
SEVIER	7,805	7,602	2.7	7,717	7,703
SUMMIT	24,367	23,207	5.0	24,774	24,810
TOOELE	15,451	15,252	1.3	15,342	15,395
UINTAH	13,775	12,757	8.0	13,672	13,539
UTAH	176,812	172,905	2.3	175,508	175,136
WASATCH	5,838	5,637	3.6	5,870	5,894
WASHINGTON	46,012	45,079	2.1	45,200	44,485
WAYNE	907	936	-3.1	862	837
WEBER	89,147	89,309	-0.2	88,677	87,993

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Note: Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, comparisons of employment levels from one month to the next should not be used as job creation/loss estimates between those months. Seasonal factors could be the reason. For example, employment levels in September are usually higher than in August, as school employment resumes.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis, 4/14/11